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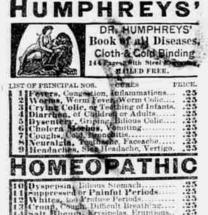
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For Good Purposes.

Mrs. M. A. Dauphin of Philadelphia is well known to the ladies of that city from the great good she has done by means of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. he writes Mrs. Pinkham of a rount theoreting case. A youn comarried lady time to me suffering with a severe case of Prolapsis and Underston. She commenced taking the Compound and in two lies of the compound and in two lies of the commenced taking the Compound and in two lies of the compound and a transport of the compound and certainty, its appropriate functions, wisely guarding the whole by expressly forbidding the exercise, by any one of them, of the powers assigned to either of the others.

It is further seen that the same admiration of powers exists between the compoundation of powers exists between the compoundation of the compoundat months we saile restored. In proof of this she soon found benefit an anteresting condition. Influenced by far he friends she attempted to evade the responsibilities of maturity. After ten or typelye days she came to me again and the proof of this she attempted to evade the responsibilities of maturity. After ten or typelye days she came to me again and the proof of this she while the nature and scope of the system is complex in its machinery, it is, at the same time, simple in its operation. According to this theory, a very tion and a high average of moral culture. she was indeed in a most alarming state and large portion of the functions of covernsuffered ferribly. I gave her a tablescoonful ment is of a local character. The federal of the composed every hour for eight hours government takes cognizance of those until she fell as cep, she awoke much reserved matters of national interest, and leaves and evidently better. She continued taking the great mass of governmental powers to the Compound, and in due season she became the states, which, in turn, largely distribthe mother of a fine healthy boy. But for the ute them out to the counties, and one imtimely use of the medicine she believes her life portant branch of the government—the

HECK & BARER,

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS ternish estimates of cost on all kinds of g, shelving, counters, etc. Fort Worth. Texas

A Marriage of Youth

angry on both sides.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

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A disordered liver is the bane of life.

Take Morris' Carcarine and rectore its
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INAUGURAL SPEECHES.

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Gov. Ross' Utterances Full of Firmness and Patriotism as a Man of the People to the People.

The Different Interests of the State Touched Upon and Many Valuable Recommendations Made.

Special to the Gazette.

GOV. ROSS' ADDRESS. son try is fully considered; poincies, iaws of conomy. We may boast in value of and institutions are freely discussed. And as you have just come from the people, it is fair to presume that you are fully prepared to give expression to what may be termed the logic of the popular mind.

The probably no legislature was ever controlled to the property of parts of peace, order and the property of peace, order and the property of peace and their factors. They present a higher evidence.

fronted by graver responsibilities. Those who study the public affairs of our state, of thrift, economy, labor, wealth and and consider the want of homogeneity in prosperity-the natural results of obediits population, its industrial pursuits, ence to law and order—than any other business enterprises and social sympa- given section of the Union. And while thies are aware of the fact that it pre sents questions vasily more complicated just economy, they expect their repre-and embarrassing than any other state; sentatives to infuse the necessary strength and the knowledge required to deal with and vigor into every department of govmmense

rank or place of birth, in unison with ernment. that political creed which peculiarly disdinguishes our system of popular government

meet the constant variations in the conditions of society, its interests and its securities. It is the experience and the wants of society, that teach what laws are necessary; and they should be enacted and framed according to these demands and exigentations, and at the same time such according to these demands and exigentations. The the archabilities of frequent defective organism for enforcement as cies. But the probabilities of frequent defective organ'sm for enforcement as changes of policy, upon economic questional that the laws will be either too lax or too tions in our state, is, doubtless, a great tardy in their operation, as is supposed the people to their chosen rulers, ruintions in our state, is, doubtless, a great disadvantage to its general prosperity. What it needs and pleads for is stability—permanency—something upon which the people may safely rely, as abiding. It is not to be expected that great enterprises will take that scope, or feel that vigor, confronted with the liability of radical change each two years that they would, could the assurance exist that a given policy would abide, so that men might be certain to reap the reward of their sowing. Experience demonstrates that Experience demonstrates changes in non-esfrequent sentials are more hurtful, in unsettling the minds of the people, changes have generally proposed to remedy; to say nothing of the increased cost of legislation and the neglect of more important matters. Besides, it is possible The rich and powerful, with an in rhaus law's slow delay has proved a prolific to so complicate legislation as to render its effects nugatory, and to make the sim- the best legal talent at the bar, can take there seems to be a p pular demand that plest provision a loop hole through which | care of themselves; but the surest, and improper practices are possible; and it may not be deemed amiss to say that the protection of person and property, is to shall more speedily emerge from doubt practice has become quite too general by be found in the able judge, who pursues into accertainty, and there apwhich the most important business of each session, affecting laws and well-established policies, is crowded into its applause, or the corrupting influence of jast hours-thus constraining members, unbridled power. without time for mature deliberation, to either suffer measures to become laws, or tained by moral sentiment, and personal incur the risk of subjecting the state and effort must supplement official action.

In the philosophy of our government corporated into the general system, and ble them to act as checks upon each other. And there has been assigned to each, known to the ladies of that city from the great with great precision and certainty, its ap-

judiciary-requires the aid of the individ-Yor Druggist has the C mpound. \$1 per bottle- ual citizen in the jury-box. All, however, proceed spon the theory of sell-govern-ment, and assume that the people of every locality are competent and well-disposed

to it. This being true, it is important that the state shall be lacking in no essential quality to afford protection and security to efforts to save neglected and forsaken and present no pretext for the extension of the area of federal power, which, by WINONA, TEX., Jan. 17 .- A sensational express grant coupled with an imperative marriage took place about two miles injunction for its exercise, is given to those invoking it, in the provision that east of this city, between the hours of 10 declares, "No state shall deny to any perand II last night. The contracting parties son within its jurisdiction the equal pro-are Mr. Henry Pope and Miss Burnett. The tection of the laws." If, therefore, we stitute a part of our state's productive groom is only eighteen, while the bride is would pre erve the dignity of our state, inst thirteen. The old folks are very and make it sovereign with respect to its and willing to bring punishment to all sources; and it is not only worse than a that these privileges should have been actions who seek to disturb society, or emthose who seek to disturb society, or em-barrass or obstruct its agencies for the omy to suffer any of them to grow up preservation of law and order. Besides, to prey upon society. it is a fundamental principle of law, that, while the citizen owes allegiance to the

speech, a free bailot and a safe home. The obligations are mutual, and where you ignore or weaken this right, you destroy or diminish the duty of allegiance.

It is not too much to say, then, that where there are extra rdinary combina-tions to violate the laws there should be extraordinary legislation for its suppression, and the wisdom and statesmanship of Texas, I doubt not, will be found equal to the duty of prescribing remedies for every crime which the ingenuity of evildisposed men can contrive or invent. If our present laws are defective in that respect they should be promptly amended; if new ones are demanded by public exi-gencies, they should be enacted, and the officials charged with their execution clothed with ample power and authority to enforce obedience; otherwise they will be illusory in character and useless in pecial to the Gazette. action. The people expect their repre-AUSTIN, TEX., saf. 18.—Following are septatives to guard well the doors of verbatim reports of the inaugural adtheir treasury; and, under existing finandresses of Gov. Ross and Lieut.-Gov. scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance and endeavor by all fair and honorable modes to reduce the ex-Fellow-citizens, Senators and Repre- penditures to the lowest practicable sentatives in the Legislature of Texas: amount consistent with a proper regard to the public interest and an effective administration of the government. But select from the citizens of the state those they do not demand an unreasonable who are to administer the affairs of their stringency which would incur the peril of government. In making this choice, a disastrous recoil, superinducing the every positical question that touches the very state of things sought to be shunned, honor, progress and well-being of the by a sacrifice of efficiency to a false idea country is fully considered; policies, laws of conomy. We may boast in vain of

insisting upon the exercise of a wise and them wisely, and work out safe issues, is ernment; for they stand pledged to maintain the laws, foster progress, universal I have a profound hope, not clouded education and the elevation of the masses, with the slightest doubt, that these great protect labor, encourage capital and and vital measures will be undertaken build up home industries to the end that and fairness; and I feel confident that measure to rely upon their own resources, you will meet bravely, unselfishly and and thus develop the greatest diversification of commercial and industrial enter-Recognizing a common obligation to do prises to add to the wealth and productual justice to all, the humblest as well tion of the state, and the continued activprises to add to the wealth and producas the highest-and make stronger the ity of those great and vital moral and bonds which should unite us, as a people, economic forces which underlie true in a common, grand destiny—commensu-grandeur and which tend to cultivate and rate with a state boundless in its re-enlarge an undying attachment to our extending the largest freedom of pursuit in matters of religious concernment, social habits, and business engagements, with no respect of persons, in regard to rank or place of birth, in unison with

In every polity, whether civil or ecclestastical, the judic all system is a matter of the first importance, and needs to be The legislator has a peculiar province committed to his care, and is expected to meet the constant variations in the conadvantages speed

often only hope of the poor and weak, for the call of official outy regardless of a But, after all, our laws must be sus-

individuals to great loss and inconveni-ence. There are evils which statutes can-not reach or remedy; and when you have passed all the constitutional laws approwe have a system of distributed powers priate to the situation, and they have between the different parts thereof so inofficers, there will remain a great work that is called for in this direction is no tience and courage. Where it is wrong their authority. public opinion oust be changed, where it is false public sentiment must be corrected. We must begin at the fireside, keep it up in the school room, continue it

No people can be truly and permanently great, in the highest and best sense of the lowed." And yet, our state has created, word, who do not provide ample home and is each year strengthening, a system educational facilities for their youth. The of corporate power, relieved of all per wise statesmen who preceded us recognized the fact that our constitution rests upon the virtue and inteligence of the privileges in perpetuity; and it is people, and whenever either one of these ingredients fails, our government fails; and with lofty patriotism they placed our rying trade of the country into a single public school interests upon a substantial and permanent basis.

Though our common schools are in a more advanced state than those of any person and property in every emergency, children have not kept pace with our progress in common school education, and hence our state is now cursed with a large and rapidly increasing juvenile population growing up in vice and ignorance, and sure of becoming adepts in crime long before arriving at mannood. The

The most inveterate offender has some rights which society must respect. It government, he has the right to demand, cannot be pretended that it is the object at any cost, protection for life, person and of punishment by the civil authorities property, and the full enjoyment of free that the individual punished shall receive



Women, and is incluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Partifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in feet, thoroughly Invigorates.

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Mist. Louisa C. Bragnow, East Lockpurt, N. Y. 1983. "Thay a sed been beneficial to my children."

MS LOUISA C. BRAGION, East Lockport, N. Y., axys. "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing effects Brown's Iron Bitters."

Gennine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CS., BALTIMORE, MD.

the recompense of his crimes. This would not only be futile, but a usurpation of powers belonging to Deity alone. It is not administered for vengeance, but for the prime object of the prevention of crime, and the incidental object of indi-vidual reformation. The most general and potent cause of crime is the result of negiected and miseducated childhood; and as this misdirection of faculty is amenable to discipline, and is easily modified by altered surroundings and a judic ious training which will show the disadvantages of a criminal life when weighed against the advantages of liberty and good repute.

We, therefore, neglect our plsin duty, so long as we fail to establish suitable industrial schools or reformatory instituand vital measures will be undertaken build up nome industries due to in a fuller with commendable temper, moderation our people may be induced in a fuller for law and order, the necessity for virginal fairness; and I feel confident that measure to rely upon their own resources, labor of some kind as their ultimate duty tion of commercial and industrial enter- and privilege, while filling the weightier duties of citizenship with a patriotic de votion to the land in which they live.

The right to live, to own and possess property and to exercise the civil and political franchises are the dearest interests of mankind; and it is the highest duty of government to provide meass to protect and secure every citizen in the undisturbed enjoyment of these rights. In every government allowing expression of opion by vote there have always been differences and sentiment, giving rise to political parties having the disposition of the honors of office and attendant revenues. And in our country the results rest upon the decision of the majority, legally ascertained and aunounced as the will of the people, exend, result in the withdrawal of the respect due, and cheerfully accorded, by

mately ascertained by an honest count. The interests of every state need, above that there has been a manifest reluctance all else, a strong bench, equal to the intellectual demands of the people, always tion laws by the adoption of such innovathe small defects which these remaining in justice and equity, in intel-tes have generally proposed to rem-lect and earning, in freedomand courage, the central orb of the highest civilization, thought abtaining in other states. It is a and the sheet anchor of law and order. well-recognized fact, however, that our tible treasury, and a ready command of source of annoyance to the people; and the eagerly anticipated answer, in the final decision of our political contests, into ascertained certainty, and there appears no good reason why we should hes itate longer to conform our laws in this respect to those of other states, which have stood the test of experience and are

eminently just and satisfactory. While the enactment of penal laws is necessary and indispensable to queli disorders, detect, convict and punish those who outrage civilization and the peace of society, a wise government will do all those just things to remove what any portion of its citizens properly deem to be grievances, for such action is quite as import endowed with such functions, as to ena- for the people which comes not within ant as repressive measures. If you wan the scope of legislation; and the reform a people to be orderly, give them a gov ernment under which the humblest citi small matter. It will take combined and | zen is not beneath the protection of the continued effort, as well as wisdom, pa- laws, or the highest above the reach of

Where there is found a just cause of complaint, we should, without delay, in quire into the nature and extent of the evil, and thoughtfully and wisely censider and apply the best and most practicable

means of removing or lessening it.

The bill of rights declares in unequivo language that "perpetuities and cal monopolies are contrary to the genius of sonal responsibility, and apparent that influences vast and potenmonopoly and management, no matter how oppressive, and no matter how widespread the ruin and disaster it may bring to other industrial interests of equal, if other part of the country, it is a matter not of paramount importance to the people at large.

If this right be acknowledged and perpetuated, the great body of the citizens will have fastened upon them a bondage, compared with which the bondage of Israel in Egypt was tender mercy.

These corporations were created by the people, in their legislative capacity, to meet an overwhelming need in bringing out the dermant wealth of the state and to supply its instant and pressing necessiunder state provisions. And while we proclsim our unqualified approbation of every policy, recognizing their importance as thoroughfares of travel, as carriers and distributors of products, and as an inval-

Cortinued on Sixth Page.



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